

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS**

COMPLAINT

TO THE HONORABLE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE:

Plaintiff, Anita Foote (“Plaintiff”), by and through counsel, for her Complaint against Defendants, Equifax Information Services LLC, Trans Union LLC, and Nationstar Mortgage LLC d/b/a Mr. Cooper, jointly, severally, and in solido, states as follows:

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Two of the Defendants are consumer reporting agencies (“CRAs”) as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1681a(f), and Defendant, Nationstar Mortgage LLC d/b/a Mr. Cooper is a furnisher of consumer information. All Defendants have violated 15 U.S.C. § 1681 *et seq.*, known as the Fair

Credit Reporting Act (the “FCRA”). Plaintiff seeks to recover from Defendants actual, statutory, and punitive damages, injunctive relief, legal fees, and expenses.

II. PARTIES

2. Plaintiff, Anita Foote, is a natural person residing in Macon, Mississippi, and is a “consumer,” as defined by the FCRA, 15 U.S.C. § 1681a(c), and is a victim of repeated false credit reporting.

Made Defendants herein are:

3. Upon information and belief, Defendant Equifax Information Services LLC, which may also hereinafter be referred to as “Equifax,” “Defendant,” “Defendants,” “CRA,” “CRA Defendant,” or “CRA Defendants” is a Georgia limited liability company that does substantial business in this judicial district and may be served by delivering a summons to its headquarters, 1550 Peachtree Street, Northwest, Atlanta, Georgia 30309. Equifax is a nationwide consumer reporting agency (“CRA”) as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1681a(f). Equifax regularly engages in the business of assembling, evaluating, and disbursing information concerning consumers for the purposes of furnishing “consumer reports” as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1681a(f) to third parties. Equifax disburses such consumer reports to third parties of contract for monetary compensation.

4. Upon information and belief, Defendant Trans Union LLC, which may also hereinafter be referred to as “Trans Union”, “Defendant,” “Defendants,” “CRA,” “CRA Defendant,” or “CRA Defendants” is an Illinois limited liability company that does business in this judicial district and may be served by delivering a summons to its headquarters, 555 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois 60681. Trans Union is a nationwide CRA as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1681a(f). Trans

Union regularly engages in the business of assembling, evaluating, and disbursing information concerning consumers for the purposes of furnishing “consumer reports” as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1681a(f) to third parties. Trans Union disburses such consumer reports to third parties of contract for monetary compensation.

5. Upon information and belief, Defendant Nationstar Mortgage LLC or Mr. Cooper, which may also hereinafter be referred to as “Nationstar,” “Defendant,” “Defendants,” “Furnisher Defendant,” or “Furnisher Defendants,” is a Delaware limited liability company that does substantial business in this judicial district and may be served by delivering a summons to its Legal Department at its headquarters, 8950 Cypress Waters Blvd., Coppell, Texas 75019. Nationstar is a “person,” as defined by the FCRA, 15 U.S.C. § 1681a(b), and a furnisher of consumer credit information to consumer reporting agencies.

6. As used herein, “consumer reporting agency,” or “CRA,” means any person which, for monetary fees, dues, or on a cooperative nonprofit basis, regularly engages in whole or in part in the practice of assembling or evaluating consumer credit information or other information on consumers for the purpose of furnishing consumer reports (commonly referred to as “credit reports”) to third parties, and which uses any means or facility of interstate commerce for the purpose of preparing or furnishing consumer reports and is an entity in the business of collecting, maintaining and disseminating information regarding the credit-worthiness of individuals. CRAs specifically include, but are not limited to, Equifax, Experian, and TransUnion.

III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

7. Plaintiff respectfully asserts that this Honorable Court has jurisdiction in this case

arises under federal law. 28 U.S.C. § 1331, 1334, and 1367 and 15 U.S.C. § 1681(p). Plaintiff also asserts actions under states' laws which may be brought within the supplemental jurisdiction of this Court and Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Honorable Court exercise supplemental jurisdiction over said claims. 28 U.S.C. § 1367.

8. Venue is proper in this District, because CRA Defendants and Nationstar transact business in this District. Nationstar's headquarters is located in this judicial district, a substantial part of the conduct complained of occurred in this district, and various actions made basis of Plaintiff's claims against Defendants occurred in the Northern District of Texas as further described. 28 U.S.C. § 1391.

9. Venue is further proper in this District, because CRA Defendants entered into agreements with Nationstar in this judicial district to receive credit reporting data concerning Plaintiff. Any and all requests to investigate Plaintiff's dispute(s) sent from the CRA Defendants as part of their reinvestigation was submitted to Nationstar's headquarters and investigated by the furnisher Nationstar using Nationstar's resources located at or closely connected to this judicial district. Nationstar managed Plaintiff's mortgage from this judicial district including communicating amounts owed and conducting numerous communications via phone and letter.

IV. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

10. Upon information and belief, in or around February 2010 Plaintiff secured a mortgage for her property located at 762 8th Street, Macon, MS 38341.

11. Sometime thereafter, Nationstar Mortgage LLC acquired Plaintiff's mortgage loan

and assigned loan number 605440xxxx, hereinafter (“Nationstar Mortgage Account”).

12. On February 25, 2019, Plaintiff filed for a Chapter 13 bankruptcy. A redacted copy of Plaintiff’s chapter 13 bankruptcy docket report is attached hereto as Exhibit “A”.

13. On May 15, 2019, Plaintiff Chapter 13 payment plan was confirmed. *See* Exhibit “A”.

14. On May 7, 2024, Plaintiff was discharged from her chapter 13 bankruptcy, and excepted from discharge Plaintiff’s Nationstar Mortgage Account. A redacted copy of Plaintiff’s Chapter 13 Bankruptcy Discharge Order is attached hereto as Exhibit “B”.

15. Read in concert, Sections 1322(a)(2), 1322(b)(5), and 1328(a)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code, bar discharging home mortgage debts in a Chapter 13 Bankruptcy.

16. On May 31, 2024, Torri Parker Martin, Trustee for Plaintiff’s Chapter 13 Bankruptcy filed a Chapter 13 Standing Trustee’s Final Report and Account. A redacted copy of Plaintiff’s Chapter 13 Bankruptcy Trustee’s Final Report and Account is attached hereto as Exhibit “C”.

17. On or around July 18, 2024, Plaintiff’s Chapter 13 Bankruptcy was terminated. *See* Exhibit “A”.

18. Throughout Plaintiff’s Chapter 13 Bankruptcy, under direct or indirect order from the bankruptcy Trustee, timely monthly mortgage payments were made to the Nationstar Mortgage Account.

19. After discharge, and to this day, Plaintiff still lives in the home and makes timely and regular mortgage payments to the now Nationstar Mortgage Account, has historically made timely and regular payments to the Nationstar Mortgage even after Plaintiff’s bankruptcy, and plans on continuing to make timely and regular mortgage payments to the Nationstar Mortgage Account.

20. Sometime in August 2024, Plaintiff obtained her three-bureau credit report and noticed that the Equifax and Trans Union credit report(s) were not accurate. A redacted copy of Plaintiff's three-bureau credit report is attached hereto as Exhibit "D".

21. Within the Equifax credit report Plaintiff noticed that it reported the tradeline(s) for the Nationstar Mortgage Account "Nationstar Tradeline(s)" with the suppression codes first presented at the initial filing of the bankruptcy and failed to provide the correct update that indicated that this secured debt was no longer part of the bankruptcy. This led to them to report this loan as derogatory, with references to the Chapter 13 Bankruptcy, as closed, with a balance owed of \$0, a payment amount owed of \$0, and a 8/1/2018 date of last payment. The reporting is incorrect because Plaintiff complied with the terms of the chapter 13 bankruptcy plan, was successfully discharged—excepted the secured Nationstar mortgage debt from being discharged, therefore, any remarks and/or references to Plaintiff's chapter 13 bankruptcy should have been removed from the Nationstar Tradeline(s) after the Bankruptcy was discharged.¹

22. Within the Trans Union credit report Plaintiff noticed that it reported the Nationstar Mortgage Account "Nationstar Tradeline(s)" with the suppression codes first presented at the initial filing of the bankruptcy and failed to provide the correct update that indicated that this secured debt was no longer part of the bankruptcy. This led to them to report this loan as derogatory, with references to the Chapter 13 Bankruptcy, with a balance owed of \$0, a payment amount owed of \$0, and a 8/1/2018 date of last payment. The reporting is incorrect because Plaintiff complied with

¹ The Consumer Data Industry Association's Metro 2 reporting standards specifically instruct consumer reporting agencies to remove any suppression codes associated with bankruptcy reporting for an account once the chapter 13 bankruptcy is discharged so that ongoing payments made by the consumer can be reported.

the terms of the chapter 13 bankruptcy plan, was successfully discharged—excepted the secured Nationstar mortgage debt from being discharged, therefore, any remarks and/or references to Plaintiff's chapter 13 bankruptcy should have been removed from the Nationstar Tradeline(s) after the Bankruptcy was discharged.²

23. Metro 2 guidelines require furnishers and CRAs to update the reporting of an account when the borrower associated to the account filed chapter 13 bankruptcy by first updating the Consumer Information Indicator (“CII”) to “D”, and then continuing to furnish the monthly payment history information with a value of “D”. Metro 2 guidelines further require furnishers and CRAs to update the reporting of an account when the borrower associated to the account is discharged from chapter 13 bankruptcy by updating the CII to “Q”. In following these simple Metro 2 guidelines, which are well regarded as the industry standards, it prevents the reporting of any late payment history during the pendency of a consumer's chapter 13 Bankruptcy, and allows payments made by the consumer after the chapter 13 bankruptcy is discharged to be reported. Metro 2 guidelines are followed by both furnishers and CRAs.

24. In or around September 2024, Plaintiff sent direct disputes to Equifax and Trans Union, and requested that the CRA Defendants investigate the reporting of the Nationstar Tradeline(s). Plaintiff requested that under the FCRA, each CRA Defendant conduct a reasonable investigation and/or remedy the inaccuracies on Plaintiff's credit reports concerning the Nationstar Tradeline(s).

² The Consumer Data Industry Association's Metro 2 reporting standards specifically instruct consumer reporting agencies to remove any suppression codes associated with bankruptcy reporting for an account once the chapter 13 bankruptcy is discharged so that ongoing payments made by the consumer can be reported.

25. Within these dispute letters, Plaintiff described in great detail the issues and the misreporting following her bankruptcy and enclosed copies of either her bankruptcy docket report, trustee final report, and/or discharge order. Redacted copies of Plaintiff's unsigned dispute letters sent to Equifax and Trans Union, are attached hereto as Exhibits "E" and "F" respectively.

26. Equifax responded to Plaintiff on October 2, 2024 and concerning the Nationstar Tradeline(s) stated, the item was reporting accurately. There was no Nationstar mortgage tradeline to view. A redacted copy of Equifax's Response to Plaintiff is attached hereto as Exhibit "G".

27. Plaintiff then obtained an updated copy of her three-bureau credit report on November 15, 2024 and within the Equifax credit report Plaintiff noticed that the Nationstar Tradeline(s) reported a \$81,005 balance, \$567 payment amount, and as open, but still reported a last payment of 3/1/2018 and that the date of last activity was 3/1/2018. A redacted copy of Plaintiff's November 15, 2024 Three-bureau Credit Report is attached hereto as Exhibit "H".

28. Equifax's responses, or lack thereof, were not the result of a reasonable investigation into Plaintiff's dispute(s) and failed to remedy the inaccuracies within the Nationstar Tradeline(s) and gave no explanation as to why it failed to sufficiently update the Nationstar Tradeline(s) when Plaintiff filed chapter 13 bankruptcy, complied with the requirements of the chapter 13 bankruptcy plan, was successfully discharged, and continued to make payments on the mortgage account because it was still open following the bankruptcy discharge.

29. Equifax's response(s) were not the result of reasonable investigations into Plaintiff's dispute(s) for they did not adequately evaluate or consider Plaintiff's information, claims, or evidence and failed to remedy the inaccuracies within the Nationstar Tradeline(s).

30. Plaintiff sent a very clear dispute, and yet Equifax made no changes to the disputed

information, bankruptcy status, and/or account status.

31. Equifax chose to “verify” false information from an unreliable source, failed to correct the inaccurate information, and continued to publish the inaccurate information regarding Plaintiff’s Nationstar Tradeline(s).

32. Upon the Plaintiff’s request to Equifax for verification and addition regarding the Nationstar Tradeline(s), and in accordance with Equifax’s standard procedures, Equifax did not evaluate or consider any of Plaintiff’s information, claims or evidence. Importantly, Equifax failed to maintain procedures which would ensure that, if any investigation took place, it would provide Plaintiff’s with a response communicating the results. Further, Equifax did not make any attempt to substantially or reasonably verify the Nationstar Tradeline(s).

33. In the alternative, and in accordance with Equifax’s standard procedures, Equifax failed to contact Nationstar, therefore, failed to perform any investigation at all.

34. In the alternative to the allegation that Equifax failed to contact Nationstar, it is alleged that Equifax did forward some notice of the dispute to Nationstar, and Nationstar failed to conduct a lawful investigation.

35. Trans Union responded to Plaintiff on September 20, 2024 and concerning the Nationstar Tradeline(s) stated they deleted the item from the credit report. A redacted copy of Trans Union’s Response to Plaintiff is attached hereto as Exhibit “I”.

36. Trans Union’s responses, or lack thereof, were not the result of a reasonable investigation into Plaintiff’s dispute(s) and failed to remedy the inaccuracies within the Nationstar Tradeline(s) and gave no explanation as to why it failed to sufficiently update the Nationstar Tradeline(s) when Plaintiff filed chapter 13 bankruptcy, complied with the requirements of the

chapter 13 bankruptcy plan, was successfully discharged, and continued to make payments on the mortgage account because it was still open following the bankruptcy discharge.

37. Plaintiff sent a very clear dispute(s), and yet Trans Union made no changes to the disputed information, bankruptcy status, and/or account status.

38. Trans Union chose to “verify” false information from an unreliable source, failed to correct the inaccurate information, and inappropriately deleted Plaintiff’s Nationstar Tradeline(s).

39. Upon the Plaintiff’s request to Trans Union for verification and addition regarding the Nationstar Tradeline(s), and in accordance with Trans Union’s standard procedures, Trans Union did not evaluate or consider any of Plaintiff’s information, claims or evidence. Importantly, Trans Union failed to maintain procedures which would ensure that, if any investigation took place, it would provide Plaintiff with a response communicating the results. Further, Trans Union did not make any attempt to substantially or reasonably verify the Nationstar Tradeline(s).

40. In the alternative, and in accordance with Trans Union’s standard procedures, Trans Union failed to contact Nationstar, therefore, failed to perform any investigation at all.

41. In the alternative to the allegation that Trans Union failed to contact Nationstar, it is alleged that Trans Union did forward some notice of the dispute to Nationstar, and Nationstar failed to conduct a lawful investigation.

V. GROUNDS FOR RELIEF

EQUIFAX’S VIOLATION OF THE FCRA (15 U.S.C. §1681e(b))

42. The Plaintiff realleges and incorporates all paragraphs above as if fully set out herein.

43. Equifax violated 15 U.S.C. § 1681e(b) by failing to establish or follow reasonable procedures to assure maximum possible accuracy in the preparation of the credit reports and credit

files it published and maintained concerning the Plaintiff.

44. The FCRA mandates that “[w]henever a consumer reporting agency prepares a consumer report it shall follow reasonable procedures to assure maximum possible accuracy of the information concerning the individual about whom the report relates.” 15 U.S.C. § 1681e(b) (emphasis added).

45. Equifax knew or should have known of Plaintiff’s bankruptcy status, history, and/or payment history were reporting inaccurately, and yet, Equifax continued to prepare a patently false consumer report concerning Plaintiff.

46. Despite actual and implied knowledge that Plaintiff’s credit report was and/or is not accurate, Equifax readily provided false reports to one or more third parties, thereby misrepresenting Plaintiff, and ultimately Plaintiff’s creditworthiness.

47. After Equifax knew or should have known Plaintiff’s bankruptcy status, history, and/or payment history were inaccurate for Plaintiff’s Nationstar Tradeline(s), it failed to make the corrections as would be required to attain “maximum possible accuracy of the information concerning the individual about whom the report relates.” 15 U.S.C. § 1681e(b).

48. As a result of Equifax’s conduct, action, and inaction, the Plaintiff suffered damages, including, but not limited to: loss in Plaintiff’s ability to finance goods; loss of credit, loss of the ability to purchase and benefit from credit; emotional anguish, frustration, and annoyance from being deterred from applying for credit; mental anguish, humiliation, anger, frustration, annoyance, and embarrassment as a result of the publication of false information; lost credit capacity and decreased credit scores; damage to reputation; mental anguish, emotional distress, frustration, humiliation, and annoyance as a result of being burdened with a false credit reporting history; lost

opportunities to obtain credit in the form of an unspecified number of credit offers that Plaintiff did not receive because of the false and derogatory information contained in Plaintiff's credit report; Plaintiff's lowered credit score may have impacted the interest rates Plaintiff has on current loans; Plaintiff's lowered credit score may have impacted the interest rates Plaintiff received during this ordeal; Plaintiff's lowered credit score may have impacted the credit limits Plaintiff has on existing accounts; Plaintiff's spent considerable time, effort, and expense attempting to force Defendant to comply with Defendant's statutory obligations, including but not limited to reviewing information online, telephone calls, emails, writing letters, sending letters, and attempting to decipher letters, reports, and other instruments provided by Defendant; loss of self-esteem because of Defendant's continued persistence in painting Plaintiff in a false light both personally and financially; anxiety when considering seeking additional credit because Plaintiff believes Plaintiff will be forced to be subjected to the humiliation of having to explain the false and defamatory information; and the costs and time Plaintiff has spent trying to repair Plaintiff's credit in light of the damage done to it continuously by Defendant.

49. Equifax's conduct, action, and inaction, were willful, rendering it liable for punitive damages in an amount to be determined by the Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n. In the alternative, such conduct, action, and inaction were negligent, entitling the Plaintiff to recover under 15 U.S.C. § 1681o.

50. The Plaintiff is entitled to recover costs and attorney's fees from Equifax in an amount to be determined by the Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681o.

**EQUIFAX'S VIOLATION OF THE FCRA
(15 U.S.C. §1681i)**

51. The Plaintiff realleges and incorporates all paragraphs above as if fully set out herein.

52. Equifax violated 15 U.S.C. § 1681i on multiple occasions by failing to update or correct inaccurate information in the Plaintiff's credit file after receiving actual notice of such inaccuracies, failing to conduct a lawful reinvestigation, failing to forward all relevant information to furnisher(s), failing to maintain reasonable procedures with which to filter and verify disputed information in the Plaintiff's credit file, and relying upon verification from a source it has reason to know is unreliable.

53. As a result of Equifax's conduct, action, and inaction, the Plaintiff suffered damages, including, but not limited to: loss in Plaintiff's ability to finance goods; loss of credit, loss of the ability to purchase and benefit from credit; emotional anguish, frustration, and annoyance from being deterred from applying for credit; mental anguish, humiliation, anger, frustration, annoyance, and embarrassment as a result of the publication of false information; lost credit capacity and decreased credit scores; damage to reputation; mental anguish, emotional distress, frustration, humiliation, and annoyance as a result of being burdened with a false credit reporting history; lost opportunities to obtain credit in the form of an unspecified number of credit offers that Plaintiff did not receive because of the false and derogatory information contained in Plaintiff's credit report; Plaintiff's lowered credit score may have impacted the interest rates Plaintiff has on current loans; Plaintiff's lowered credit score may have impacted the interest rates Plaintiff received during this ordeal; Plaintiff's lowered credit score may have impacted the credit limits Plaintiff has on existing accounts; Plaintiff's spent considerable time, effort, and expense attempting to force Defendant to comply with Defendant's statutory obligations, including but not limited to reviewing information online, telephone calls, emails, writing letters, sending letters, and attempting to decipher letters, reports,

and other instruments provided by Defendant; loss of self-esteem because of Defendant's continued persistence in painting Plaintiff in a false light both personally and financially; anxiety when considering seeking additional credit because Plaintiff believes Plaintiff will be forced to be subjected to the humiliation of having to explain the false and defamatory information; and the costs and time Plaintiff has spent trying to repair Plaintiff's credit in light of the damage done to it continuously by Defendant.

54. Equifax's conduct, action, and inaction, were willful, rendering it liable for actual or statutory damages, and punitive damages in an amount to be determined by the Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n. In the alternative, such conduct, action, and inaction were negligent entitling the Plaintiff to recover actual damages under 15 U.S.C. § 1681o.

55. The Plaintiff is entitled to recover costs and attorney's fees from Equifax in an amount to be determined by the Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n and/or 1681o.

**TRANS UNION'S VIOLATION OF THE FCRA
(15 .S.C. §1681e(b))**

56. The Plaintiff realleges and incorporates all paragraphs above as if fully set out herein.

57. Trans Union violated 15 U.S.C. § 1681e(b) by failing to establish or follow reasonable procedures to assure maximum possible accuracy in the preparation of the credit reports and credit files it published and maintained concerning the Plaintiff.

58. The FCRA mandates that “[w]henever a consumer reporting agency prepares a consumer report it shall follow reasonable procedures to assure maximum possible accuracy of the information concerning the individual about whom the report relates.” 15 U.S.C. § 1681e(b) (emphasis added).

59. Trans Union knew or should have known of Plaintiff's bankruptcy status, history, and/or payment history were reporting inaccurately, and yet, Trans Union continued to prepare a patently false consumer report concerning Plaintiff.

60. Despite actual and implied knowledge that Plaintiff's credit report was and/or is not accurate, Trans Union readily provided false reports to one or more third parties, thereby misrepresenting Plaintiff, and ultimately Plaintiff's creditworthiness.

61. After Trans Union knew or should have known Plaintiff's bankruptcy status, history, and/or payment history were inaccurate for Plaintiff's Nationstar Tradeline(s), it failed to make the corrections as would be required to attain "maximum possible accuracy of the information concerning the individual about whom the report relates." 15 U.S.C. § 1681e(b).

62. As a result of Trans Union's conduct, action, and inaction, the Plaintiff suffered damages, including, but not limited to: loss in Plaintiff's ability to finance goods; loss of credit, loss of the ability to purchase and benefit from credit; emotional anguish, frustration, and annoyance from being deterred from applying for credit; mental anguish, humiliation, anger, frustration, annoyance, and embarrassment as a result of the publication of false information; lost credit capacity and decreased credit scores; damage to reputation; mental anguish, emotional distress, frustration, humiliation, and annoyance as a result of being burdened with a false credit reporting history; lost opportunities to obtain credit in the form of an unspecified number of credit offers that Plaintiff did not receive because of the false and derogatory information contained in Plaintiff's credit report; Plaintiff's lowered credit score may have impacted the interest rates Plaintiff has on current loans; Plaintiff's lowered credit score may have impacted the interest rates Plaintiff received during this ordeal; Plaintiff's lowered credit score may have impacted the credit limits Plaintiff has on existing

accounts; Plaintiff's spent considerable time, effort, and expense attempting to force Defendant to comply with Defendant's statutory obligations, including but not limited to reviewing information online, telephone calls, emails, writing letters, sending letters, and attempting to decipher letters, reports, and other instruments provided by Defendant; loss of self-esteem because of Defendant's continued persistence in painting Plaintiff in a false light both personally and financially; anxiety when considering seeking additional credit because Plaintiff believes Plaintiff will be forced to be subjected to the humiliation of having to explain the false and defamatory information; and the costs and time Plaintiff has spent trying to repair Plaintiff's credit in light of the damage done to it continuously by Defendant.

63. Trans Union's conduct, action, and inaction, were willful, rendering it liable for punitive damages in an amount to be determined by the Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n. In the alternative, such conduct, action, and inaction were negligent, entitling the Plaintiff to recover under 15 U.S.C. § 1681o.

64. The Plaintiff is entitled to recover costs and attorney's fees from Trans Union in an amount to be determined by the Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681o.

**TRANS UNION'S VIOLATION OF THE FCRA
(15 U.S.C. §1681i)**

65. The Plaintiff realleges and incorporates all paragraphs above as if fully set out herein.

66. Trans Union violated 15 U.S.C. § 1681i on multiple occasions by failing to update or correct inaccurate information in the Plaintiff's credit file after receiving actual notice of such inaccuracies, failing to conduct a lawful reinvestigation, failing to forward all relevant information to furnisher(s), failing to maintain reasonable procedures with which to filter and verify disputed information in the Plaintiff's credit file, and relying upon verification from a source it has reason to

know is unreliable.

67. As a result of Trans Union's conduct, action, and inaction, the Plaintiff suffered damages, including, but not limited to: loss in Plaintiff's ability to finance goods; loss of credit, loss of the ability to purchase and benefit from credit; emotional anguish, frustration, and annoyance from being deterred from applying for credit; mental anguish, humiliation, anger, frustration, annoyance, and embarrassment as a result of the publication of false information; lost credit capacity and decreased credit scores; damage to reputation; mental anguish, emotional distress, frustration, humiliation, and annoyance as a result of being burdened with a false credit reporting history; lost opportunities to obtain credit in the form of an unspecified number of credit offers that Plaintiff did not receive because of the false and derogatory information contained in Plaintiff's credit report; Plaintiff's lowered credit score may have impacted the interest rates Plaintiff has on current loans; Plaintiff's lowered credit score may have impacted the interest rates Plaintiff received during this ordeal; Plaintiff's lowered credit score may have impacted the credit limits Plaintiff has on existing accounts; Plaintiff's spent considerable time, effort, and expense attempting to force Defendant to comply with Defendant's statutory obligations, including but not limited to reviewing information online, telephone calls, emails, writing letters, sending letters, and attempting to decipher letters, reports, and other instruments provided by Defendant; loss of self-esteem because of Defendant's continued persistence in painting Plaintiff in a false light both personally and financially; anxiety when considering seeking additional credit because Plaintiff believes Plaintiff will be forced to be subjected to the humiliation of having to explain the false and defamatory information; and the costs and time Plaintiff has spent trying to repair Plaintiff's credit in light of the damage done to it continuously by Defendant.

68. Trans Union's conduct, action, and inaction, were willful, rendering it liable for actual or statutory damages, and punitive damages in an amount to be determined by the Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n. In the alternative, such conduct, action, and inaction were negligent entitling the Plaintiff to recover actual damages under 15 U.S.C. § 1681o.

69. The Plaintiff is entitled to recover costs and attorney's fees from Trans Union in an amount to be determined by the Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n and/or 1681o.

**NATIONSTAR'S VIOLATION OF THE FCRA
(15 U.S.C. §1681s-2(b))**

70. Furnisher Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. § 1681s-2(b) by failing to conduct reasonable investigations upon receiving notice of Plaintiff's dispute(s) from one or more consumer reporting agencies, and/or failing to appropriately report the results of their investigations, and/or failing to appropriately modify the information.

71. Furnisher Defendant further violated 15 U.S.C. § 1681s-2(b) by continuing to report the Nationstar Tradeline(s) within Plaintiff's credit files with the CRA Defendants without also including a notation that this debt was disputed, failing to fully and properly investigate the Plaintiff's dispute of the Nationstar Tradeline(s), failing to accurately respond to the CRA Defendants, failing to correctly report results of an accurate investigation to every other consumer reporting agency, and failing to permanently and lawfully correct its own internal records to prevent the re-reporting of inaccurate information to the Nationstar Tradeline(s) within the consumer reporting agencies reports.

72. As a result of Furnisher Defendant's conduct, action, and inaction, the Plaintiff suffered damages, including, but not limited to: loss in Plaintiff's ability to finance goods; loss of credit, loss of the ability to purchase and benefit from credit; emotional anguish, frustration, and annoyance from being deterred from applying for credit; mental anguish, humiliation, anger,

frustration, annoyance, and embarrassment as a result of the publication of false information; lost credit capacity and decreased credit scores; damage to reputation; mental anguish, emotional distress, frustration, humiliation, and annoyance as a result of being burdened with a false credit reporting history; lost opportunities to obtain credit in the form of an unspecified number of credit offers that Plaintiff did not receive because of the false and derogatory information contained in Plaintiff's credit report; Plaintiff's lowered credit score may have impacted the interest rates Plaintiff has on current loans; Plaintiff's lowered credit score may have impacted the interest rates Plaintiff received during this ordeal; Plaintiff's lowered credit score may have impacted the credit limits Plaintiff has on existing accounts; Plaintiff's spent considerable time, effort, and expense attempting to force Defendant to comply with Defendant's statutory obligations, including but not limited to reviewing information online, telephone calls, emails, writing letters, sending letters, and attempting to decipher letters, reports, and other instruments provided by Defendant; loss of self-esteem because of Defendant's continued persistence in painting Plaintiff in a false light both personally and financially; anxiety when considering seeking additional credit because Plaintiff believes Plaintiff will be forced to be subjected to the humiliation of having to explain the false and defamatory information; and the costs and time Plaintiff has spent trying to repair Plaintiff's credit in light of the damage done to it continuously by Defendant.

73. Furnisher Defendant's conduct, action, and inaction, were willful, rendering it liable for actual or statutory, and punitive damages in an amount to be determined by the Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n. In the alternative, it was negligent entitling the Plaintiff to recover actual damages under 15 U.S.C. § 1681o.

VI. VICARIOUS LIABILITY/RESPONDEAT SUPERIOR

74. Plaintiff will be able to show, after reasonable discovery, that all actions at issue were taken by employees, agents, servants, or representatives, of any type, for Defendants, the principals, within the line and scope of such individuals' (or entities') express or implied authority, through employment, agency, or representation, which imputes liability to Defendants for all such actions under the doctrine of respondeat superior and/or vicarious liability.

VII. DAMAGES

75. Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Honorable Court instruct the jury, as the trier of facts, that in addition to actual or compensatory damages, punitive or exemplary damages may be awarded against the Defendants under the provisions of the FCRA and/or states' laws, including Texas.

76. Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Honorable Court award Plaintiff her litigation expenses and other costs of litigation and reasonable attorney's fees incurred in this litigation, in accordance with the provisions of the FCRA and/or other laws.

77. The above and foregoing actions, inactions, and fault of Defendants, as to each and every claim, have proximately caused a wide variety of damages to Plaintiff.

78. Defendants performed perfunctory and essentially useless reinvestigations resulting in the verification of false reportings about the Plaintiff and have been a substantial factor in causing credit denials and other damages.

79. Plaintiff suffered a variety of damages, including economic and non-economic damages as prayed for herein.

80. Defendants have negligently and/or willfully violated various provisions of the FCRA and are thereby liable unto Plaintiff.

81. Defendants are liable unto Plaintiff for all actual, statutory, exemplary and punitive damages awarded in this case, as well as other demands and claims asserted herein including, but not limited to, out-of-pocket expenses, credit denials, costs and time of repairing their credit, pain and suffering, embarrassment, inconvenience, lost economic opportunity, loss of incidental time, frustration, emotional distress, mental anguish, fear of personal and financial safety and security, attorney's fees, and court costs, and other assessments proper by law and any and all other applicable federal and state laws, together with legal interest thereon from date of judicial demand until paid.

WHEREFORE PREMESIS CONSIDERED, Plaintiff, Anita Foote, prays that this Honorable Court:

A. Enter Judgment in favor of Plaintiff and against Defendants Equifax Information Services LLC, Trans Union LLC, and Nationstar Mortgage LLC d/b/a Mr. Cooper, jointly, severally, and in solido, for all reasonable damages sustained by Plaintiff, including, but not limited to, actual damages, compensatory damages, out-of-pocket expenses, credit denials, costs and time of repairing their credit, pain and suffering, embarrassment, inconvenience, lost economic opportunity, loss of incidental time, frustration, emotional distress, mental anguish, and fear of personal and financial safety and security for Defendants' violations of the FCRA, applicable state law, and common law;

B. Find that the appropriate circumstances exist for an award of punitive damages to Plaintiff;

C. Award Plaintiff pre-judgment and post-judgment interest, as allowed by law;

D. Order that the CRA Defendants, Equifax Information Services LLC and Trans Union LLC, and Furnisher Defendant, Nationstar Mortgage LLC d/b/a Mr. Cooper, work in conjunction, cooperatively, and/or individually to reinvestigate and correct the consumer report(s), credit report(s), data emanations, consumer histories, and credit histories of and concerning Plaintiff and/or any of Plaintiff's personal identifiers.

E. Grant such other and further relief, in law or equity, to which Plaintiff might show she is justly entitled.

Date Filed: December 13, 2024

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Matthew P. Forsberg
Matthew P. Forsberg
TX State Bar No. 24082581
Matt@FieldsLaw.com
FIELDS LAW FIRM
9999 Wayzata Blvd.
Minnetonka, Minnesota 55305
(612) 383-1868 (telephone)
(612) 370-4256 (fax)

LAW OFFICE OF JONATHAN A. HEEPS

/s/ Jonathan A. Heeps.
Jonathan A. Heeps
TX State Bar No. 24074387
LAW OFFICE OF JONATHAN A. HEEPS
Of Counsel to FIELDS LAW FIRM
Post Office Box 174372
Arlington, Texas 76003
Telephone (682) 738-6415
Fax (844) 738-6416
jaheeps@heepslaw.com

COUNSEL FOR PLAINTIFF

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

December 13, 2024

Date

/s/ Matthew P. Forsberg

Matthew P. Forsberg